

GREAT IMPERIALIST GONE.

RHODES'S DEATH A CALAMITY TO THE EMPIRE.

ANXIETY AMONG BOER DELEGATES AT THE HAGUE—BULLER'S FRIENDS LOSE THEIR PATIENCE.

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(Special to The Tribune by French Cable.)

London, March 27, 1 a.m.—The death of Cecil Rhodes is generally recognized as a calamity for the empire. He had succeeded in living down the prejudice excited by the Jameson raid, and, despite his secret connection with the earlier stages of that intrigue against the Boer republics, he was not unpopular with the Dutch in the colony. He would inevitably have returned to power if he had lived to witness the close of the war, and his influence would have been strongly exerted in the direction of race reconciliation. Mr. Rhodes shared with Premiers Laurier and Barton the distinction of being the great imperialists among colonial statesmen. He was highly advised by his brother at Johannesburg before the Jameson raid, and was misled by Dr. Jameson himself, who had been infatuated with the story of Clive in India; but the great services rendered by him to the empire have not been forgotten.

The newspapers this morning pay tribute to the career of Cecil Rhodes. He is spoken of as one of the greatest of England's sons. There will be a public funeral at Cape Town, and the deceased statesman will afterward be laid to rest in the Matoppe Hills, where he held a conference with the Matabele chiefs, and practically brought to a conclusion the native war of 1896.

One of the most important movements in the industrial world of recent years has, says "The Daily Mail," been initiated by British ironmasters, who have invited European metallurgists to form a gigantic combination to keep up prices, in view of the demand for pig iron and steel from America.

Parliament has adjourned for ten days, and the rumor mongers, chilled by the east wind, have little to chat about. Lord Rosebery, like the Duke of Devonshire, has retired to the Continent, and nothing more can be said about Liberal conditions of government while the state has sufficient vitality for the effort of producing complex measures which can be debated for a season and quietly dropped. Talk about Cabinet reconstruction has died out. No Cabinet changes are probable this year. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are intimate and loyal friends, and neither is disposed to supplant or stand in the way of the other. The understanding among Mr. Chamberlain's friends is that he is not anxious to succeed Lord Salisbury nor lead the Commons, but expects to remain in the Colonial Office and work out the settlement of the South African question after the war. His friends assert that he has no ambition at present except to make a tour of the British colonies when he can leave the Colonial Office for a period of eight or ten months, and visit Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Reports from Brussels and The Hague continue to reveal the anxiety of the Boer delegates to have it understood that peace cannot be made without their knowledge and consent. The dispatches are contradictory, but, believeless as are the declarations attributed to Dr. Leyds, it may be safely assumed that Mr. Kruger has known about Schalksberg's intentions for several months, and that he has sanctioned the direct appeal to Steyn and De Wet. The Dutch Ministers at The Hague unmistakably are hopeful that peace will be made. They are reported to have warned Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds that better terms could be made before than after the coronation, but there is no method of confirming this rumor. Lord Kitchener's account of a fairly successful drive in Delaney's country and the recapture of several of Methuen's guns is proof that the Boers will be harried and hunted until they propose terms of peace. Dutch rumors that Lord Wolseley has gone to the Cape to take an active part as peacemaker are sharply and emphatically contradicted by those who talked with him on the eve of his departure.

General Buller has exhausted the patience of his most loyal friends. Comment among military men and in the press runs heavily against him for reverting to the Spion Kop affair in his correspondence with Mr. Balfour. Henry Norman has managed to bring out so many lively controversies in Parliament that the old stagers are solemnly discussing whether experienced journalists with a fatal instinct for news ought to be eligible to election to the House.

Mr. Duveneck has turned from New-York to Madrid for treasure trove. He has purchased for 15,000,000 pesetas Ordo's collection of Limoges enamels, consisting of triptychs, caskets, dishes and plates, and comprising fine examples of Nadon Penicaud, Jean Penicaud, Pierre Raymond, Jean Courtois and Jean de Limousine.

L. N. F.

GOV. DOLE SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Honolulu, March 26, via San Francisco, March 29.—Governor Dole will leave Honolulu for Washington on the steamship Sterns on March 26, in answer to a dispatch received from Washington, that President Roosevelt wishes to consult with the Governor.

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

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PRINCETON WINS HARVARD DEBATE.

The Marquis of Townsend, whose uncle, the Duke of Elfe, married the Princess Louise, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Oceanic to study the iron and steel trade here, with a view of developing large ore deposits on his estates.

2 A BIG SCARCITY OF EASTER LILIES.

The pretoria, which arrives from Rangoon, has an unusually small consignment of the flower.

ARRIVAL OF REY DAVIES, ENGLISH TENOR.

Born Davies, the English tenor, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Oceanic. He will make a tour of the principal cities of the United States, and will also sing at the Cincinnati festival.

BARNARD FUND LACKS \$15,000.

Fifteen thousand dollars must be subscribed to the Barnard College fund before Tuesday if John D. Rockefeller's conditional offer of \$300,000 is to become available. Of the necessary duplicate sum \$18,000 has been pledged, but if through inadvertence the friends of the college do not complete the amount by April 1 the college will have lost all benefit of the generous offer.

TO BE ASKED ABOUT VOEPEL WATCH.

Detective Kieran, of the Charles-st. station, said last night that as a result of the conference between Inspector Brooker, Captain Martens and Magistrate Dueil in the Jefferson Market a summons had been issued for the woman supposed to know something of the watch of Mrs. Voepel, the murdered woman, to appear in that court to-day and explain where she got the pawn ticket for the watch.

THE FIRE RECORD YESTERDAY.

2:45 a. m.—No. 879 Third-ave., Peter Brady, \$100.
4 a. m.—No. 157 East Forty-seventh-st., Louis Seidenberg, \$150.
4:10 a. m.—No. 69 West One-hundred-and-eighth-st., Jeanette Leibert, \$300.
4:29 a. m.—No. 251 Second-ave., Joseph Horley, \$200.
7:05 a. m.—No. 412 West Forty-third-st., owner unknown, trifling.
7:39 a. m.—No. 57 West Forty-eighth-st., Joseph Burns, \$50.
8:50 a. m.—No. 362 Cherry-st., Henry Levine, trifling.
9:29 a. m.—No. 552 Morris-ave., Paul Kirschner, \$80.
12:30 p. m.—No. 527 West Forty-ninth-st., H. Dillmont, trifling.
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7:45 p. m.—No. 861 Washington-st., owner unknown, \$5.

A large concession of land recently granted to an Anglo-American company by the government of Bolivia has called the attention of the British press to that South American country. "Chambers's Journal" for last month contained a very interesting article on "Undeveloped Bolivia," giving an accurate account of the resources and the possibilities of the country, which are as well known to us as to any other nation, and it points out how here are many good opportunities for people with capital who would be willing to work and live hard for the first two years. The principal industries are mining, sugar making, coffee growing, cotton raising, and the like, depending on the rivers and barley growing, all of which give profitable returns. Land is cheap and plentiful. In the sugar and coffee districts the price fixed by the government is 100 pesos per acre, less than \$2 a square league, or about five thousand acres. The cost of living and labor are cheap and the climate is perfect. Life and property are safe, secure and the government is earnestly endeavoring to develop and improve the country.

Recent cable dispatches stated that the German banking concern which had trouble with the Venezuelan Government had treated with the Berlin Government, and it is claimed that it has been agreed that it will claim the protection of the Berlin Government. But it seems as in the case of its conflict with

Venezuela that the Disconto Gesellschaft has not legal ground to complain of Brazil. The authorities of the State of Minas Geraes have annulled the concession of the Western Railroad of Minas, for the latter, having been placed in the hands of a receiver, had been unable to develop the concessions. This was a result of a right resulting from the contract is disputed by the German railroad syndicate. It pretends that this annulling of the concession does not mean that the federal government at Rio Janeiro shall be made responsible for the action of the Minas Geraes authorities, and it threatens a German naval demonstration in Brazilian waters.

The exportation of horses for the Transvaal in South Africa has not been confined to the United States, but has proceeded also, though not on such a large scale, from the Argentine Republic. A horse breeder there, signing himself "Estanciero," or ranch owner, writes from Buenos Ayres: "I see that Lord Stanley did disclose the price of the horses sent to England when arranging a question in the House of Commons. I do not see what harm it can do for any one to know this, and it would be hard things have been said about the horses. It is fair to say that the price for the horses sent by me, which were shipped from Buenos Ayres, was only 15 hand.

The Venezuelan correspondent of "The South American Journal" of London, writing at the end of last January, states that the Chile-Argentine war did great harm to commerce, many of the merchants in Chile declaring that business for this time was worse than during the latest panic, three years ago. Along with the war came the decision of the Santiago Congress to impose an extra 10 percent duty on all imported articles. This made many Chilean importers hesitate to order goods, several cables to command orders already given for goods.

FOUR SHOTS AT HER FRIEND.

WOMAN WAITS FOR THE POLICE WHILE MAN CRAWLS AWAY.

Four-shots were fired last evening at Tenth-ave. and Thirty-third-st. by a well dressed and comely young woman who had but a moment before been talking to a young man in front of the building at No. 401 Tenth-ave. The shots, the police say, were fired by Miss Catherine Kelly, twenty years old, of No. 435 West Thirty-third-st., who recently came here from Locust Gap, Penn. She was arrested by Policemen Nathan and Wixson of the West Thirty-seventh-station, and locked up, charged with shooting at her companion, who gave his name as John Brown, twenty-five years old, of No. 508 West Thirty-third-st.

When arrested the young woman stood in the centre of Tenth-ave., where, after throwing away the revolver, she folded her arms across her bosom and waited for the policemen to take her into custody. Brown was so surprised when the shots were fired that he fell backward to the sidewalk, and then fled on his hands and knees into the basement of the building. Later he was taken, arrested and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct.

Brown was a brakeman, employed by the New-York Central road, and that he came here a few weeks ago from Locust Gap. He had known the girl there, he said, and declared that she had followed him to this city. The girl told the police she had known Brown ever since she was a little girl, that they had always been on friendly terms, and that she came to this city to see him, but that they had quarreled.

TAX RATE TO BE SMALL.

CUTS EDUCATION SALARIES.

NEW BOARD INCREASES PAY OF SUPERVISOR OF LECTURES FIRST—MANY PLACES ABOLISHED.

The Board of Education last night raised the salary of the Supervisor of Lectures, Henry M. Leipzig, from \$5,000 to \$5,500. He was reappointed for a term of six years on the first night of the existence of the present board. His salary was not fixed until last night.

William H. Storrs was reappointed on a pension of \$1,000 a year, after serving as a teacher for fifty-four years; Rosalie F. Heumann, teacher of German, on one of \$500; Mary E. Starkweather, Brooklyn, on one of \$500; Marie L. Kenney, Brooklyn, on one of \$600; and Mary A. Johnson, on one of \$600.

The Special Committee of Seven appointed to consider the adjustment of salaries of employees presented a report which stated that "in all cases where positions are proposed to be abolished it is recommended that the incumbents be suspended without pay, thus causing their names to be placed on the preferred list and having precedence over all regular eligible lists."

The committee did not include in its report the increase in the salaries of the assistant superintendents and supervisor of teachers and in inspectors in the various school districts. The report which was adopted suspended without pay on April 1 the following, and abolished their positions:

Walsh, deputy superintendent of school supplies, salary \$4,500; Edward F. Wehrum, inspector of school supplies, salary \$2,600; Charles H. Edwards, supervisor of teachers, salary \$2,000; Harry E. Moore, James J. Ryan, clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, salary \$1,300, and Joseph Curran, clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, Richmond, salary \$1,000; Richard F. Connell, Bureau of Buildings, salary \$800.

The two vacant positions of patrol inspector require salary each \$1,200 were abolished, and the same in the various school districts.

Francis O'Malley, Bureau of Supplies, Brooklyn, from \$1,000 to \$500; Bernard Breslin, clerk, Bureau of Buildings, Brooklyn, from \$1,300 to \$1,200; Francis O'Malley, Bureau of Supplies, Richmond, from \$1,000 to \$200.

John Dwyer was reappointed as district superintendent in the place of James Dwyer, retired.

Commissioner Harrison moved that as the supervisor of lectures was to be paid the increase of salary from the time of his appointment, the same as the assistant superintendents should be made to apply in the same manner.

MARQUIS TO STUDY IRON TRADE.

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From Constantinople letters published by "Le Sémaphore," of Marseilles, the special commercial organ of the Mediterranean waters, comes information of special interest to American exporters of cereals. To sum up the particularities as given in "Le Sémaphore," the Turkish Government, on pretexts of protecting the agricultural interests of the empire, has resolved to suppress the importation of foreign wheat, which is received mainly from the United States, Russia, Bulgaria and France. But at the same time the importation of foreign cereals was prohibited, and the same in the various school districts.

The season is just closing at Bermuda, so the steamer was crowded with returning visitors. Most of them were Americans, and the majority of them were from the United States. Among the passengers were John Hyslop, measure of the New-York Yacht Club; Miss Virginia Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Prentiss Clark; Mrs. Henry M. Steigman and H. C. Connerbridge.

SECRETARY ROOT IN TOWN.

Eliza Root, Secretary of War, came to this city last evening to attend the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden. He spent the night at the Waldorf, but when questioned by reporters he declined to discuss public affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MINNEAPOLIS. March 26.—The State Prohibition Convention to-day nominated the Rev. Charles Scardon, of this city, for Governor. The ticket was completed late this afternoon.

MILWAUKEE. March 26.—Chevalier Gaetano Trenzano, of the Italian Consulate, and Mme. Trenzano were married in Florence, Italy, on February 19. This word was received by friends of the couple yesterday.

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RECENT CABLE DISPATCHES STATED THAT THE GERMAN BANKING CONCERN WHICH HAD TROUBLE WITH THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT IS TREATED WITH THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

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NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

NEW SEVENTH NOT HURT.

ALLEGED FORGERIES OF SCHWARTZ,

ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA,

AMOUNT TO \$80,000.

Philadelphia, March 26.—Moses Schwartz, who is wanted in New-York for alleged forgeries on the Seventh National Bank, aggregating \$80,000, was arrested here to-day by Detective Sergeant McNaught of New-York, and Detective Geyer, of this city. He was arraigned for a hearing this afternoon and was held to await requisition papers from New-York.

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